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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. 33. May 19, 1819 March 9, 1820 PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1818 New Series, No. 1.

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS taken into partnership his brother JOHN HILL. Their business will be transacted under the firm of

William & John Hill:

Who have just received and offer for sale at their Wholesale Warehouse,

In Market, near Front street—and at their Retail Store, corner of Market and Fourth streets,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE habit and second cloths—blue, black, brown, mixed and bottle,
Milled and common cassimeres—blue, black, mixed, drab and buff,
Flannels, baizes and bombazetts,
Cords, velvets, and cotton cassimeres,
Prints, ginghams, cambric, fancy and colored muslins,
Shirtings, checks and tickings,
Domestic plaids and stripes,
Fancy and common waist-coating,
Levantine, Florence and Senshaw silks
Canton and French crapes,
Bandanna, black silk and Madrass handkerchiefs,
Irish linnen, lawn and linnen cambric,
Ditto shirting, dowlas and diaper,
Men's and woman's Beaver and silk gloves,
Ditto ditto silk, worsted and cotton hose,
Ribbands, galoons, laces, silk and cotton shawls,
Buttons, sewing silk,
Silk twist, Scotch thread, linnen tapes,
Bindings, needles, pins, combs,
Suspenders, bonnets,
Looking glasses, tea trays and a great variety of fancy articles.

An assortment of
HANGING PAPER

An assortment of fine and common
CUTLERY.

Anvils, vices, frying pans, trace chains,
Coffee-mills,
WALDRON'S corn and grass scythes,
German scythes and straw knives,
German and Millington crowley steel,
Sheet-iron,
Tea-kettles, &c.

Queensware,

IN ASSORTED CRATES.

China tea sets and fancy Liverpool ware,
COFFEE, in bags,
Young Hyson Tea, in chests and boxes,

Chocolate,	Spanish indigo,
Pepper,	Copperas,
Allspice,	Logwood,
Ginger,	Windsor soap,
Cloves,	Figs,
Nutmegs,	Tanners' oil.

A general assortment of
SHOES.

☞ The most of the above goods were bought by the package on moderate terms, and will now be sold at a small advance.

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——1awtf

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

MARKET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS,

INFORM their customers and others, that they have just received, for this season
a very large assortment of every description of
CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLESKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS, Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,
And a supplement to their usual assortment of
Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

The above goods have been purchased in such a way as may be sold by the piece as low as any where else for cash or approved notes.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1817.——tf

WM. EICHBAUM, Jr.

(Second, between Market and Wood streets)

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

FRANCE, by Lady Morgan—Federalist, by Hamilton—Jay and Madison, handsome edition—Adelaide, a novel by a lady of Philadelphia—Gentlemen's pocket Almanacks for 1818—Tales of my Landlord—Burn's Poems—Hutton's Mathematicks—Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, large and small—Thomas's Practice—Family and Pocket Bible—Surveyors cases of instruments—Instructions for the Flute and Violin, besides a variety of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

In English, Latin, Greek, French and German,

ALSO

Stationary Articles.

W. E. continues to manufacture

Blank Books,

of every description, to any pattern, and of the best materials.

Orders for any thing in his line promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh January 13, 1818.——1awtf

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,

100 bbls. Conemaugh Salt,
15,000 lbs. PIG LEAD,
20 Tons Juniata Iron,
FIFTY KEGS TROTTER'S GLAZED RIFLE POWDER,
1 Ton American Blistered Steel,
Window Glass—Scythes—Sickles—Bedcords—Plough-lines—Rigging—Ropes—Snuff, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1818.

Anshutz & Rahm,

HAVE

Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

They have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron,
NAILS,
CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,
IRON WARE,
Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough-Irons, &c.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY
Tobacco,
OF A GOOD QUALITY.
Geneva Window Glass,
BAR LEAD,
30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,
ALSO
20 bbls. prime Country Sugar.

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

Just Received, and

FOR SALE.

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASLORTMENT OF

Boultin Cloths

Of the most approved manufacture, and finest qualities.—ALSO,

A CARGO OF

Burr Pieces,

OF a superior quality. Being prepared with good workmen, I have it in my power to supply Millers with as good Stones and Boulting Cloths, and on as good terms, as any person in the United States.

ISAAC M'PHERSON.

Baltimore, March 28, 1818.——3m2awcH.W.

Cincinnati LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscribers, under the firm of JESSE EMBREE & Co. have opened in Cincinnati, (Ohio) an office for the purchase and sale of land, and of general land intelligence, in which they have taken measures to concenter, not only all the district plots of United States' lands in the Western country, with a considerable part of the field notes, which describe the quality and soil, but such other topographical information as considerable personal observation, and an extensive correspondence have placed within their reach—They have also established agencies in the different sections of this country, and consequently will be able to answer the enquiries and execute the orders of their patrons with the greatest possible dispatch.—As it is the intention of the proprietors to render this institution both permanent and useful, it is scarcely necessary to add, that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to merit the confidence and patronage of those who may wish to make use of their services in the line of their business.—They will transact on commission, or for a reasonable compensation, all kinds of negociation connected with the soil; such as purchasing of individuals or in the offices of the United States, paying taxes, &c. and will act as agents in all landed concerns. They keep a register, in which is entered for the perusal of enquirers, the description of all real property placed under their care for sale, and as they have now a great variety on hand, purchasers can have an extensive choice. Selecting and entering Congress Lands will constitute an important item in their business, and in this way they expect to be most useful to their friends at a distance. Letters addressed in the name of the firm, (post paid) to this place, will receive the most prompt attention.

☞ Reference, in Pittsburgh, to CROMWELL & DOBBIN, and JAMES ADAMS.

JESSE EMBREE,
M. T. WILLIAMS,
DAVID PEARCE.

Feb. 17, 1818——m6.

Samuel Shannon & Co.

HAVE received a large and general assortment of

SHOES,

Which they now offer for sale Wholesale and Retail, on moderate terms at their store,

In Market, between Fourth street and the Diamond,

CONSISTING OF

Mens' Boots and Morocco Shoes,
Mens' Fine and Coarse Ditto,
Boys' ditto ditto ditto,
Womens' Leather & Common Morocco ditto,
Ladies' Fashionable Morocco, heel'd & Munroe ditto,
Womens's trimmed Slippers, etc.
Ladies Leather Boots and Cordevan shoes and slippers,
Misses col'd and black Morocco, Kid and Leather shoes and slippers,
Childrens' Morocco and Leather boots and shoes,
Boots and Shoes made to order.

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——1awtf

FOR SALE

A Complete Mahogany SUPER-ROYAL

Printing Press,

ALSO a fount of PICA, of 218 lbs. weight, entirely new, a fount of AMERICAN CANNON, 2 line GREAT PRIMER, 2 line ENGLISH—a JOB composing STICK, Brass Column Rules, and other articles necessary for a Printer.

Enquire at this office. April 21, 1818.

BOSLER & CO.

Have just received and offer for Sale on moderate terms, an extensive assortment of

IRONWARE & GROCERIES.

SHELF.

WALDRON'S prime corn and grass scythes,	American sheet iron, single, double, and treble,
Mouse-hole anvils,	Spinning wheel irons,
German scythes,	Ketland gun locks,
Straw knives,	Iron and brass top coffee mills,
Bright and black vices,	Handsaws,
Whetstones,	Frying pans,
English, Crowley, and blister steel,	Patent tea-kettles,
Country blister, German, Swedish & cast steel,	Red screws,
6d, 8d, and 10d wrought nails,	Wood screws,
Shovels, spades, kitchen shovels, tongs and pokers,	Bench vices,
	Knives,
	Butt hinges,
	Files,

COFFEE in bags and barrels.
LOAF AND LUMP SUGAR.
Young Hyson and Gunpowder Teas in small boxes.

Chocolate,	Ginger,
Muscatel raisins,	Mustard,
Pepper,	Figs in drums and boxes.

WINDSOR, PALM AND VARIEGATED SOAP IN SMALL BOXES.

TANNERS AND LINSEED OIL.
SPANISH CIGARS, & PIPES by the box.
QUEENSWARE in small crates, well assorted for country stores.
Also, always for Sale,

Castings of every description.

Plough Irons, Axes, Scale Beams, and all kinds of Edge Tools and Iron Ware.

Juniata barr iron,	Still cocks,
Pig, barr, & sheet lead,	Mounting,
Shot,	Copper rivits.
Cut nails of all sizes,	

WINDOW, GREEN AND FLINT GLASS, assorted in boxes.

Rosin soap,	Writing paper,
Copperas,	Bonnet & Fullers boards.

They continue to keep a

Commission Warehouse,

for storing, forwarding, purchasing and selling all kinds of *Produce* and *Merchandize.*

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1818. 1awtf

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Market and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON,	Pittsburgh & Kentucky
Rolled ditto,	Manufac. Tobacco,
Nail and Deck Rods,	Spanish and country Segars,
Crowley & Blister Steel,	Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Springs, hinges & screws,	Rosin soap and candles,
Spinning-wheel Irons,	Powder, Shot and Lead,
Trace and Log chains,	Earthen & Queensware,
Patent beams and Steelyards,	Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,	Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,	Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Scythes and sickles,	Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,	Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,	Bed cords and Plough lines,
Carpenter's adze',	Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.
Plough Irons,	
Cow-bells,	
Castings, assorted,	

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills,	Window glass,
Curry combs,	Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——1awtf.

Monongahela Bridge.

THE Stockholders for erecting a bridge over the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburgh, are required to pay the Treasurer on each share of said stock FIVE Dollars on or before the 15th day of May next—being the fifth and last instalment.

By order of the Board of Managers.
JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.
Section 7.

Be it enacted &c. That if any Stockholder, after thirty days notice in the public newspapers; printed in Pittsburgh, Washington, Union-Town and Greensburgh, of the times and places appointed for the payment of any proportion, dividend or instalment of the capital stock still due on each share, shall neglect to pay the same for the space of thirty days after the day whereon the same shall be appointed to be paid, every stockholder shall in addition to the instalment so called for, pay at the rate of five per cent per month for every month delay of such payment, and if the same and the said additional penalties shall remain unpaid so long that the accumulated penalties shall become equal to the sum already paid on such share, the same shall become forfeited to the company and may be sold under the direction of the President and managers or a majority of a quoram of them, at any of their meeting of transacting the business of the company—the order for that pupose being first entered in the minute book by the clerk of such meeting.

The Board of Managers at a meeting held the 4th of April, 1818, passed the following Resolution, and directed the same to be published.

RESOLVED—That those stockholders who have not paid the instalments heretofore called for, if they meet the payments now due with interest thereon, on or before the 15th day of May next, the same will be received.

And all the Shares on which such payments are *not* paid by that time, shall and will be forfeited or placed in suit for recovery, as the Board may then judge for the interest of the company.

Pittsburgh, April 14, 1818.——2m

Bank of Pittsburgh,

May 4, 1818.

THE President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months. The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 12th inst.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Cashier.

FOR SALE'

THAT highly improved property at the corner of Smithfield and Third streets—fronting on Smithfield street 45 feet, and running 60 feet on Third street to a 10 foot alley—subject to a yearly ground rent of $2 25 per front foot, on which is erected one

THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE,

22 feet 6 inches front by 38 feet deep (in part finished) the lower floor designed for a *store room.* With a frame

WARE-HOUSE

16 feet front on Third street by 45 feet deep and three stories high—both built within two years in modern style and of the best materials; situated at the great horoughfare from east to west across the Monogahela Bridge and within 600 feet of the abutment.

Persons desirious of securing a permanent stand for business will find the above well worthy their earliest attention. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN W. TREMBLY.

Pittsburgh, March 6, 1818.——1eowtf

Beware.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that whereas JAMES GEORGE, late a Tailor in the city of Pittsburgh, has absconded, taking with him the accounts, due bills and notes of the firm of James George & Company, with a view as it is believed of defrauding the partners of said firm.—And whereas the said James George had no interest in the said partnership in any of the accounts or notes, or any property of said firm. All persons are hereby warned not to take any assignment or pay any of the said claims in the hands of the said George, as payment of the same is stopped in every case by the subscribers.

All sersons against whom said firm of James George & Co. have any claims, are hereby notified not to make payment of the same to any person but the subscribers.

ROBBRT CHRISTY,
THOMAS LIGGETT.

THE subscribers grateful for past favours conferred on the above firm, inform the public that they will continue the Tailor and Merchant Tailor business as usual, in the same shop, where those who favour them with a call in their line of business, may expect to be accommodated in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

They likewise offer for sale, as usual, in their store room, adjoining the shop, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Under existing circumstances it is indispensably necessary that those who are in any way indebted to the late firm of James George and Co. should call with the subscribers and settle their respective dues.

CHRISTY & LIGGETT.

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1818.——1aw3t

Kilgore & Taylor,

Commission Merchants,

CINCINNATI, (OHIO.)

HAVE a large & convenient WARE-HOUSE, on Front near Main street—where they transact business on COMMISSION, generally.

May 5, 1818.

For Sale,

Two Commodious two Story Brick Houses

SITUATE in Water street, next door to Mr. George Sutton's, they are peculiarly adapted for Merchants or others in business—and have each good cellars and a very convenient necessary.—If not sold before the 20th of June next at private sale, they will then be offered at public sale on the premises. For terms apply to D. S. Scully or Richard Robinson Esq.

THOMAS CANNON,
In Wilkinsburgh.

Pittsburgh, April 24, 1818.——tf

Justus Smith

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
(Cincinnati,)

HAS taken a large and convenient STORE AND WARE-HOUSE, eligible situated on the bank of the Ohio, on Front street, above the Steam mill, for the purpose of transacting

Commission Business;

where he is ready to receive goods on STORAGE or for sale on Consignment. He will attend to the Collection of debts, forwarding goods to persons residing at a distance—and business in general in that line.

Cash advanced on Consignments.

REFERENCES.

Jesse Reed, esq.
John F. Keys, esq.
Thos. L. Paine, esq.
Messrs. Chute & Co. } *Cincinnati.*
Messrs. Cromwell and Dobbin,
Messrs. D. and J. Chute. } *Pittsburgh.*

February 24, 1818.——6m

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the LAND on which he now lives, on the Franktown road, 12 miles East of Pittsburgh—containing 237 acres of first rate land, and upwards of one hundred acres cleared—about 20 acres of which is of the best timothy Meadow. On the premises are a two story Log House and Kitchen, and a large double barn with an excellent apple Orchard.

For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

DUGAL M'FARLANE.

May 8, 1818.——3

☞ The editors of the Oracle, Harrisburgh—and Gazette, Carlisle, will insert the above 3 times, and forward their accounts to this office.

J. Teale,

In the Diamond, back of the Court house, next door to Mr. Isaac Harris,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of this city and its vicinity, that he has just received from Europe

A large assortment of elegant and fashionable

Straw Bonnets,

which he will sell on accommodating terms.

Mrs. TEALE, alters straw, chip and Leghorn bonnets to any shape—she also makes artificial [illegible]

James Riddle & Co.

IN MARKET BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS,

HAVE just received and a large supply of the following articles, which they offer for sale at the *lowest prices*, on accommodating terms, viz.

4 d. and other sized Cut Nails,
Russia Sheet Iron,
American single, double and treble ditto,
Socket Shovels, (steel'd) of a sup. quality,
Spades and Shovels,
Mouse-Hole ANVILS,
BOILER IRON,
Juniata Bar Iron—assorted.
English Crowly Steel. } WARRENTED GOOD AND GENUINE.
ditto Blister ditto
ditto Shear ditto
German ditto
American Blister dittto
1-4, 3-8, 1-16, & 1-2 inch ROUND IRON, suitable for boat Builders and coppersmiths.
TANNER'S OIL BY THE BARREL,
LINSEED ditto ditto.

Mill Saws.

8 by 10 & 10-12 WINDOW GLASS,

ALSO,

500 *BOXES, FIRST QUALITY*

Tin Plate.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening at their store, next door to Geo. Boggs and Co.

IN MARKET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, PITTSBURGH.

A handsome assortment of fancy and other

GOODS;

Among which are the following.

Fine and Superfine Cloths,	White, Black, and Lead colored Silk Hose,
Fine and Superfine Cassimeres,	Kid and Silk Gloves,
Ginghams & Calicoes,	Canton Crapes—assorted colors,
Furniture Chintzes,	8-4 Shawls,
Siersuckers,	6-4 Merino Shawles,
Black and colored Bombazetts,	Fancy Silk handkerchiefs,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Dimities,	6-4 8-4 Levantine Shawls,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Muslins,	Thread, Laces and edgings
4-4 & 6-4 Mulls Muslins	Fashionable Ribbonds,
4-4 & 6-4 Book Muslins,	Black and coloured Florence silks,
4-4 6-4 Corded Muslins,	Black and colored Senshaw Silks,
4-4 Figured Mulls and Jaconets,	Black Silk handkerchiefs,
5-4 6-4 7-4 8-4 Linnen Diaper,	Flag Bandannas,
Shirting Muslins,	Blue and Yellow Nankeens,
Long Lawns, and Linnen Cambrics,	Colored and Worsted Fringe,
Men's and Women's Cotton Hose,	White cotton Fringe,
Men's half Cotton Hose,	7-8 and 4-4 Tickings,
Men's and Women's	Domestic Cottons,
	4-4 5-4 6-4 India Muslins
	Tortoise Shell Combs,
	Umbrellas and Parasols

LEGHORN, AND STRAW BONNETTS,

A large assortment of Men's Women's and Childrens' SHOES.

FANCY HARDWARE AND LOOKING GLASSES.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices,

M'CLURGS' & M'KNIGHT.

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

Geo. Miltenberger,

HAS for sale at his store in Front street, next door to the Post office a quantity of

STILLS

OF DIFFERENT SIZES,

Copper, Wash, and Stew Kettles,	Sheet Iron and Spelter,
Brash, Wash, and Stew Kettles,	Spelter Solder,
Bell metal Wash, and Stew Kettles,	Block Tin,
Sheet Brass and Sheet Copper,	Tin Plate by the box,
	Still Cocks and Rivits,
	Gun and Rifle mounting
	Bells of all sizes and kinds.

An assortment of Tin Ware.

Castings made in Brass of every description.

An assortment of Copper Tea Kettles,

COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORK made of all descriptions, at the shortest notice.

Any of the above articles sold on the lowest and most accommodating terms.

N. B. FOR SALE a good two horse WAGGON.

STATE OF OHIO, } Court of Common Pleas of
Ashtabula County } the term of March, 1818.

TIMOTHY CONE
vs.
ELISHA BROWN, & HERMAN RUGGLES. } IN CHANCERY.

WHEREAS the said Tim. Cone hath exhibited into this court, at the term aforesaid his bill of complaint against the said Elisha Brown and Herman Ruggles, praying to be relieved touching the matters in said bill contained—and particularly, that the said Elisha and Herman forever barred and foreclosed from their equity of redemption (if any they have) in and to the certain piece of Land, situate in township number prize in of the third range of townships in said S. & M. Ashtabula, which the said Elisha conveyed to the said Tim. Cone for the third day of March, A. D. 18[illegible] or after it was since conveyed to said complainant, and it appearing that neither the said Herman are resident

Ordered, on motion of complainant that notice of suit be given by publishing burgh Gazette or Mercantile and in the New York, York, nine consecutive next term of this Elisha Brown or the said court at Jefferson bula on the [illegible] plead, answer within six will be

Surgical
Dery,
DRAWING.
APITALS.
0 Dollars.
000 Dollars.
000 Dollars.
0,000 Dollars.
$110—For these great prizes call at
ALLENS'
TRULY LUCKY OFFICE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1818.

THIS Journal has now completed its 32d year; during this period, the late Editor proudly believes it has supported a fair character both in politics and morals, which will enable him, in advanced age, to look back on his editorial labours, with the most heartfelt satisfaction—it now appears in its new dress, and of a larger and more appropriate size; in this respect only will there be any change: the principles by which it shall be guided, are unchanged, and we trust are unchangeable, because we believe they are such, as can alone preserve the integrity of our republic, and keep us on the high ground of a respectable nation.

In commencing a new series of a political paper, the mind is naturally led to reflect on the various phases which are presented by the different parties, which must always exist in, and but too often agitate free governments; in some, these changes are more gradual than in others, owing to the operation of particular causes; in England, for instance, they are not so abrupt; in France, during the republic, from the entire prevalence of faction, the change of system, could only be equalled by the exhibitions of the magic lantern; in the United States though our *shiftings* have not been so rapid as in the last country, yet have they been sufficient to excite the deepest reflection, and afford field for the most extensive speculation. The principles of WASHINGTON and his colleagues, were received by the ablest men of our country, after mature deliberation, as the proper guides to conduct our country to the highest eminence of national greatness: and as long as that great man remained at the head of our government, conformity with these principles was held as a sacred duty, and insured us a very rising character: but as soon as he retired to private life, the demon of political experiments, extended her baleful influence from France across the Atlantic, and under the delusive magic of a pass-word, "the friend of the people," the American citizen sanctioned, for some years a system of the wildest theories, that has ever been thought of, since government has been viewed as a science. Navies, armies, and taxes of all description were declared unconstitutional, and gun-boats a badly organized militia, and the sale of public lands, were to be relied on for the protection and support of government. The small but respectable party, who remained steady to the creed of Washington, tried every means to arrest these chimerical proceedings: the powers of eloquence were exhausted in the cause; they resorted to persuasion, invective, supplication and satire, in vain: the odious appellation of aristocrat, was fastened upon them by their more cunning adversaries, and the mass of the ignorant part of our citizens, received all their assertions with jealousy and unbelief; their interest was concerned in trusting to the flattering colouring of the "friends of the people." If Britain was impertinent, the embargo was to ruin her manufactures; if her frigates threatened our coasts, the gun-boats were to bring them in, and if our harbours were attacked the torpedoes were to blow them to the moon The great mover of these *schemes*, remained at the head of the administration as long as the "rattle" pleased the populace, but at the moment he perceived the first symptom of disgust, he retired and retained his popularity. His successor came in, under the most inauspicious circumstances. We view this gentleman as possessing talents of a high order; we think he has left the strongest proof of this in that work, in which he was associated with our lamented Hamilton: but he came in at the instant that the fallacy of the plans of his predecessor was becoming palpable; he probably was deficient in the moral energy, which was necessary to prompt him to apply the proper remedy, for the evil: he hesitated, and finally adopted a temporising system, which will, in the annals of our country, stamp his administration as a weak one. Towards its close, however, federal principles had a glorious triumph; in the fostering care which was extended to our navy and army by the very party which a few years before, stigmatised with the name of monarchist, all those who supported a similar doc-e, we discover a virtual acknowledg- of error; it is indeed, somewhat r, that in the space of a few short this party should fly for succour to what they at one time o view as the most odious ral institutions; the bank tates was scouted out of oster equally unconsti- ; they have at length sive commercial go- carried on without institution, over ert a strong in- bject to can- asure; it is pose, that k of the power axes, ign of terror," as they are pleased to term Mr. Adams's administration, can parallel them. We really do think there was some ingenuity displayed in finding subjects for imposts; the double duty on whiskey, for instance. We are inclined to think, that in the year 1799, this would hardly have gone down.

The war was a measure of this administration, which we confidently believe the president opposed in his heart; we think he was forced into it. At the time it was declared, we thought it wrong and impolitic; at present, however, we are glad that it took place, as one of its consequences has been the encouragement of a navy, without which, under the existing relations of the civilized world, neither prosperity, nor respectability can be secured; the full developement of the heroic character of our citizens, both by sea and land, which otherwise might have lain dormant until some future occasion should have drawn it forth, is another happy fruit of the war, which induces us to pass over many of the political errors, which we believe were involved in its declaration. At the same time, however, that we express these opinions, we wish to be distinctly understood, as not insinuating that we had not ample cause of hostility against Great-Britain: on the contrary, we consider, that causes for a declaration of war existed long before this administration commenced. We will go back as far as the attack on the Chesapeake, which we consider as one of the most insolent and wanton outrages ever committed, and only surpassed in enormity by the "sink, burn and destroy" decrees of the late French emperor; if war had then been resorted to we should not have had our merchant vessels condemned by Napoleon for having had the misfortune to come within speaking distance of an English vessel of war; nor, on the part of his royal highness, the prince regent, would our character have been degraded, by our being the object of a single "order in council." That the federal party felt the insult, we need only refer to the journals of that day for proof; and that they were eager for a contest, the resolutions drawn up by them on that occasion, bear ample testimony. But what we have to censure in the late war, is the hurry with which it was entered into, and the unprepared state it found us in. A wise policy would have dictated a system of preparation first; this would have taught an enemy at the very outset that it was not the wild ebullition of passion, but the cool determination of a dignified but injured nation; by this means, the immense sacrifices which we were obliged to make, to procure the sinews of war, would have been avoided, and the credit of the general government would have been saved from the disgrace of having treasury notes hawked about like the promissory notes of a bankrupt. These things have passed by, but we hope they will be treasured up as useful lessons for future administrations.

Our present president has commenced his career, under circumstances the most favourable for his own glory, the most flattering for the prosperity of our country, and the most promising for methodizing the terms of party spirit, which under proper restraint is necessary in a republican government, to protect it from despotic servility, but which when unshackled by the rules of decorum, and a proper respect for our fellow man, degenerates into brutality and becomes even dangerous. Mr. Monroe appears in the fascinating character of a soldier of the revolution, a character which is becoming more precious in proportion as the number is diminishing; a character, round which a nation's gratitude is circling the most splendid halo. He takes the helm at the close of a violent storm, during which the mask dropped, and the world had an opportunity of properly appreciating the worth of party profession. His politics have been form'd in the school of experience, and the diplomatic duties in which he has been engaged, at most of the European courts with which our government is likely to have any concern, give him the advantage of forming estimates that few Americans possess. The first act of administration has been brilliantly conciliating; he has made the tour of his country; has been received with open arms by both parties, and has in every place declared himself to be free from party prejudices or predilections; he has on every proper occasion, announced himself as the president of a people, and not of a party, and has in a most dignified manner, check'd every attempt at appropriating him to any political sect. If these promises be kept, America will have reason to rejoice at the elevation of Mr. Monroe. Indeed we are induced to believe that the conduct of our revolutionary veteran will be totally different from that of the crafty politician, whose first presidential declaration was "we are all federalists, we are all republicans," but whose first presidential act was, with the most untiring persecution, to hunt from office, every individual, who had the misfortune to have been in the confidence of Gen. Washington—we do not consider Mr. Monroe as possessing the intellectual genius of either of his immediate predecessors, but we are convinced his knowledge of practical politics is infinitely superior. He has seen too much of the folly of modern philosophy, to pester us with the absurdities of newfangled systems. Heaven knows, we have, for a young country had enough of them already. Monroe's life is besides characterized by one *peculiarity*, which he possesses in common with our lamented Hamilton that must prepossess every honest man in his favour; he has been always in public employment, yet his fortune is by no means affluent. From these circumstances we dwell with satisfaction on the anticipations we have formed of his administration—yet have we to censure two acts which he has already been guilty of. The first is the appointment of the present envoy to England. Considering the deep and wily policy with which the affairs of that nation are at present administered, and the talents and appearance of her existing ministers, by which some of our first men were lately overreached at Ghent, we humbly conceive that the appointment of a young man, with no political reputation, and who even ranked low in his profession, to this important station, was not an act that could add to the splendour of his reign—we confidently hope that the embassy is only to be continued until the expiration of the treaty of Ghent; as a new and probably most important negociation respecting commercial regulations, must then take place, we trust that great caution will be displayed in the choice of our negociator, for Mr. Rush is certainly not calculated to remedy evils committed by such men as Clay and Adams. The second act which we view as wrong, is his sanctioning with his name, the law for the "relief (as it is pompously called) of old officers and soldiers". We fondly hoped, when this bill was before the house, and was the subject of a thousand impertinencies from upstart politicians, and mushroom patriots, that as soon as it should be presented to the president, he would, under the honourable impulse, of military feeling instantly send it back to its generous modifiers. We were disappointed, and we regret that so distinguished an officer should sanction with his signature, a law, which forces the "age stricken hero" to sacrifice the last portion of a soldier's wealth, by obliging him to take an oath of pauperism, before the miserable pittance allowed, can be granted—this act will not easily be expunged from the tablet of memory. Mr. Monroe might have thought that those were the best terms he could get from, our "economical" legislators; we differ from him. An actual rejection of the law would have been less galling—what! at a time when congress were full of the subject of their own salary, and when they were squandering away thousands in an absurd debate, on the subject of poor John Anderson's bribe, is it possible that a little presidential influence would not have convinced these sensitive gentlemen, that if their services were worth eight dollars a day, surely the sixty-eight cents was hardly enough for the man who had breasted the storm of war in his youth, who had destroyed his constitution in the service of his country, and who had lost during that period, the opportunity and habit of making an independency, that never again returned.—We hope that necessity will drive but few to the disgusting test. Upon the whole we confess we expect much from the presidency of Mr. Monroe. May our hopes be realized! If however, his is to be a splendid administration, it must be by *continuing* in the track, pointed out in the days of Washington. Disguise the principles of those days as you may; call it democracy, call it republicanism, the film of deception is fast falling from the eye of the American people—professions and assertions wont do—comparison shall, and ought to be the test.

Stories of monsters, for which we have in modern days considered ourselves indebted to the fertile brains of ancient poets, and to the marvellous talents of travellers and historians, are gaining strong proofs of authenticity of late. The Mer-men, of the existence of which, we have now no reason to doubt, correspond with the ancient Tritons and Syrens. The sea-serpent which has been sporting on our coast, during the last season, may be of the same class as the one mentioned by Livy, as having kept in play the whole army of Regulus, in Africa. A similar one has lately reared its head, mast-high, off the coast of Naples: and the Dragon of St. George, or something like it, has lately been seen near the mouth of St. Peter's, on the Mississippi.—it is thus described in a letter from J. Montgomery, Esq. dated

Prairie de Chien, Nov. 14th 1817.

"Returning from the Indian hunting ground situated near the mouth of the St. Peter's, I had occasion to go ashore at a rock which forms the cave, mentioned by Carver. Our attention was attracted by a noise, resembling the bellowing of a Buffaloe; we immediately proceeded in search of the object, and at the mouth of the cave, encountered a serpent of prodigious appearance, probably fifteen feet long, and proportionably thick, with four short legs, resembling the alligator: his head was disproportionably large, with glossy eyes, situated towards the back of the head; the back was of a shining black, covered with strong, and apparently impenetrable scales; the belly variegated with different colours; its tail, on perceiving it, was coiled on its back, except when it beat the ground, which was also accompanied by bellowing. The whole party stood with muskets cocked, transfixed with terror, until it quietly glided into the cave.—But, be assured sir, we have not abandoned the idea of obtaining it in the spring. A party is formed for this purpose, who are determined to brave every risk to gratify their curiosity respecting this wonderful animal.

From the following extracts, it will be seen that the glorious, and chivalrous spirit of our naval character, is not sleeping, even during peace.

"Mr. M. received yesterday a letter from Chili, in which the arrival of the Ontario is mentioned; she went into Valparaiso, *notwithstanding her having been forbidden by the blockading squadron.* A large Spanish vessel lately arrived there, prize to the Adeline privateer. San Martin is in the neighborhood of Valparaiso.

"We are verbally informed that another letter give some account of the rescue of a Portuguese sailor belonging to the Congress, while on shore at Rio Janeiro. This circumstance, with some inadmissible requisition from the authorities on shore, occasioned a correspondence, of considerable spirit on the part of Capt. Sinclair; which occasioned the King of Brazil, &c. who admired the spirited deportment of Capt. Sinclair, to desire his attendance at Court, where he met with a flattering reception from the Portuguese monarch, who in the course of conversation observed, that he wished to cultivate the good will of the Americans, among whose virtues, he said that of *sincerity* was beyond any other nation.

"It was signified by the municipal authority, that capt. Sinclair must not depart without permission. This however was disregarded; and the frigate passed the fort with lighted matches, prepared to resist any attempt to interrupt her.

[*Amer. Daily Adv.*

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 6.

NEW MILITARY POST ON THE MISSOURI.

We are informed, from a respectable source, that orders have recently been issued by our government, for the establishment of a military post at the mouth of Yellowstone River, (latitude 48.) where it enters the Missouri, about 1800 miles above St. Louis. The contemplated object of this post, it is stated, is to control the communication of the Indian nations within the boundaries of the territories of the United States with the North west and Hudson's Bay companies: Lord Selkirk has, it is said, become proprietor of both of these establishments.

From the Baltimore Fed. Republican, May 2.

PETION DEAD.

We embrace the earliest opportunity to lay before our readers, the following letter addressed to one of the editors:

"President PETION is no more. Alexander Petion, President of the republic of Hayti, died on Sunday, the 29th of March, at 5 minutes after 4, and was buried on the following Tuesday. The following was the order. His body was transported to and buried under the Liberty Tree, opposite the Capitol; his bowels in Fort National; his heart was bequeathed to his daughter. The following was the order of the procession: a car was erected on four wheels, like a bedstead; on the pillars was a canopy very handsomely decorated, drawn by six horses. Each horse had a covering of black cloth. He was laid in a bed, with his uniform on. His hat and sword by his side. A small coffin in front, in which were his bowels, carried by some of his officers—from thence they proceeded to church, and then to the place of interment.

Twenty-four hours after, Gen. John P. Boyer was unanimously elected president of the republic of Hayti, by the Senate; and every thing remainded tranquil on the 14th April.

General Boyer is the youngest general officer in Hayti.

Paris Papers, to the 27th of March, have been received at Boston. They mention, that a violent earthquake was felt in Sicily on the 20th of February, which occasioned much damage. In Catanea a great part of the Cathedral and of the Seminary were shaken down, and many ecclesiastics were crushed under their ruins. In Zaffarana the people were assembled for public worship, when the church fell, and crushed the preacher and fifty persons under its ruins. All the villages on the sides of Mount Etna were ruined; but as the houses were light buildings, few lives were lost.

BOSTON, May 1.

Exportation of Ice.—We are happy to hear that our enterprizing townsman, Frederick Tudor, Esq. has obtained from the French government the exclusive privilege of supplying the islands of Gaudaloupe and Martinique with ice, for ten years, commencing on the first of January 1820—The use of this article has been introduced at hospitals, and we hope it will have the happy effect of counteracting the fatal diseases of the tropical climes.

BURGARECK.,

Informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened

A Liquor Store,

In Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, where he will sell

Madeira, Tenerifie, Lisbon, } WINES,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALSO—a quantity of *Dry Goods*, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1818.——3t

R. Patterson & Lambdin,

HAVE this day put to press a valuable original work, much needed in this country, entitled

COUNTING HOUSE ASSISTANT,
or a system of
AMERICAN MERCANTILE LAW,
BY JAMES C. GILLILAND Esq.

Arranged as follows:

Chap. I. Contracts and Agreements,
II. Bills of Exchange,
III. Insurences,
IV. Law of Carriers,
V. Insolvencies.

Price one dollar fifty cents.

In a few days will be published, and may be had gratis, A CATALOGUE of their extensive and valuable collection of Books, exhibiting a greater assortment than has ever been offered for sale west of the Mountains.

May 15, 1818.——1

William W. Howell, & Co.

No. 167, MARKET STREET, PHIADELPHIA

Have just received by the ships Jane and Ann from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware & Cutlery,

which they offer for sale for *Cash* or on liberal credit.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1818.——2awtf

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN who has a thorough knowledge of the English and French Languages is desirous of getting a situation as a clerk in a wholesale or commission store in this city, or should any practitioner of law be in want of a writer in his office, he flatters himself that he can give him entire satisfaction. There will be no difficulty with respect to the terms upon which he may be employed. Satisfactory references as to character can be given; a line left at this office addressed to X. Y. will meet with due attention.

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1818.——3tq

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY, WINANS & JANUARY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to *Samuel January, Senr. & Co.* by whom the Storage and Commission business will be transacted in future.

Those having claims against said firm will apply as above.

SAMUEL JANUARY, *Senr.*
MATTHIAS WINANS.
SAMUEL A. JANUARY.

Maysville, April 18, 1818.——tf

Valuable Property

IN THE DIAMOND.

I WILL sell the house in which I live: a credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money. Its situation is such that it needs no further recommendation. The house is well finished and a good pump in the back yard.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1818.——tf

Valuable Property

FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following valuable property viz.

The Steubenville Steam PAPER MILL,

WITH A SIX MONTH STOCK OF RAGS.

And all the impliments and utensils necessary to the establishment.

This is a three Vat Mill, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio, adjoining the lots of the said town.—On the mill lot, which contains about 3 acres, are erected brick Buildings sufficient to accommodate all hands necessary to the establishment. The character of this mill for good work and the situation for procuring stock, is not inferior to any in the western country. This property will be offered for Rent, on moderatete terms, if not sold on the first of June.

ALSO

One House and Lot,

situate on Third street, in Steubenville, nearly opposite the Market house. This property is in a good situation for business, the house is large and convenient, with a good store room, and cellars—

ALSO,

One Out Lot,

adjoining the woolen factory and the lots of the said town, containing three and three fourths acres, and fronting on Market street 168 feet, and on Washington street 336 feet. This lot is every day becoming more valuable as the town approaches it, and the time is not far distant when it can be laid out in building lots and sold to great advantage.

ALSO,

The following described Quarter Sections of Land, in Stark and Columbiana Counties: (Ohio.)

East half of Sec. 26, township, range 7,
N. West quarter of sec. 27 19, 7,
N. East quarter of sec. 27, 19, 7,
S. East quarter of sec. 29, 19, 7.
S. West quarter of sec. 36, 19 7,
N. East quarter of sec. 17, 15, 4,
S. West quarter of sec. 13, 19, 6.

These lands are in the midst of flourishing and healthy settlements—were selected by persons exploring the country for the purpose, and were among the first entries made in that section of the country.

Indisputable titles will be given for the whole or any part of the above described property.

For terms apply to

J. C BAYLESS.

Steubenville, March 13 1818

PITTSBURGH.

Tuesday Morning, May 19.

☞ The Printing Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, is removed to Fourth street between Market & Wood Streets, nearly opposite to Patterson & Lambdin's Bookstore.

☞ Gentlemen holding subscription papers for the enlargement of the Pittsburgh Gazette, will confer a favor by making prompt exertions to gain subscriptions in addition to the present list, and returning them to the editors as soon as possible after they have been sufficiently used. All whose names were on the list, previous to the enlargement, will be considered as subscribers in continuation, unless immediate notice is given to the contrary.

By a letter from Mr. R. Peebles, who went on to Cincinnati, for the purpose of bringing to this place, the persons suspected of robbing the bank, we are informed, that Playmart, one of the persons, (and who had broke jail on the first) was seen a few days before, within six miles of Cincinnati, purchasing a horse, and trying to exchange his cost for an old frock coat of homespun cloth. Mr. Peebles thinks that he is still in the neighbourhood. Several persons are in pursuit of him. Emmons is closely confined, but from a debtor lately liberated, it appears, he, with the other criminals, is resolved to make a desperate struggle to escape. Mr. Peebles will probably leave that place with Emmons, in a day or two, as the governor of Pennsylvania has made a requisition of the executive of Ohio, for the delivery of the prisoners.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Four persons, the father and three sons, were on Friday last brought before Mr. Darragh, charged with being the perpetrators of a horrible murder, alledged to have been committed on the Laurel Hill. They acknowledged that they were the persons engaged in the affray, but insist that the first assault was committed by Mr. Irwin, the gentleman said to be killed. The affair commenced in consequence of the illegal demand of three dollars, on the part of these ruffians, who are labourers on the turnpike—their name is O'Connor. This adds one more instance to the long list of insults and insolence to which travellers have been forced to submit, from this class of people. How long is it to last? where and who are the managers? The prisoners are to be immediately sent to Somerset for trial.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

Some idea of the importance of our internal navigation, may be formed from the following statement, handed us by William Johnston, Esq. residing at the mouth of the Loyalhanna.

"From the 5th of March last, to the 10th of May inst. there passed down the Conemaugh river to Pittsburgh, 59 Flat-Boats, loaded with Bar-Iron, Salt and Store Goods, from Philadelphia: and each boat carrying from 20 to 40 tons burthen."

Cincinnati.

The conduct of certain individuals of Cincinnati in the case of PLAYMART and EMMONS the persons suspected of having robbed the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank, of this place, has caused a considerable degree of excitement, among those interested in this institution. It is probably too soon, to express any decided opinion on this subject, as we have not as yet heard from them, the motives which impelled them to so strict an observance, of what they might consider, the *letter* of the law; the consequences however, of this extraordinary interference, have been most seriously felt, by the whole population of Pittsburgh, and we cannot discover that this evil, is counteracted by one single advantage accruing to the state of Ohio, either in protecting their own sovereignty, or in opposing a wrong principle. We should have presumed, that all good citizens, in place of hunting up technicalities and formalities, to impede the reasonable course of justice, would have stepped forward to have saved expense to the individuals, who were injured, and to have given every facility to the arriving at a proper investigation. It seems that these gentlemen entrench themselves behind the act of congress of '93, and the constitution. We can discover nothing, in either of these acts, that justifies, much less authorizes the mode of proceeding, which they have adopted. The law and the constitution plainly have a view to cases where fugitives are actually protected by, or are lurking in another state. They enact that the executive of one state *shall* surrender criminals when required by that of another; it does not authorize the civil authority of one member of the confederation to interfere for the purpose of securing suspected persons from a speedy trial, or to impose upon the prosecutor the heavy expense of going through all the formality of applying to one governor for an order on another, and a great many other minutiæ which in the case of an individual being the aggrieved, and the sum not very enormous, would be insupportable. These provisions were made in anticipation of a dilemma of this kind occurring, and the late proceedings at Cincinnati, have proved the wisdom of our national legislature. If however a merchant is robbed of a thousand dollars in Philadelphia, and the scoundrel gets within the magic circle, which forms the boundary of Ohio, he must give up the pursuit, or pay dear indeed for justice. We have been referred to two cases, by a gentleman of Cinninnati, of worth and talents as precedents in this instance; they are the cases of Gardner and Sckenk in 2 Johnson's Reports. The cases were familiar to us but have no bearing on the present point. It was there determined that a criminal should not be *tried* in the state of New-York, although the goods were found on him there, when the act was committed in another state. These decisions only go to settling the point, that the goods being found on the prisoner, does not constitute a continuance of the crime. We did not wish to try in Cincinnati, we merely wanted to bring back, peaceably, two men who were here strongly suspected, to the only place where they could be tried—more of this anon.

Congress has at length risen after a session of about five months. In recurring to the proceedings of this body, we find, on some of the debates a considerable portion both of talent and education displayed; and it is the more gratifying to discover in many of the new members much political information, and logical discernment; upon the whole, however, it has employed itself to as little purpose, as a set of legislators could very well do for the same space of time. The important business of fixing their own salaries, and the ridiculous importance which was attached to the case of John Anderson, constitute the most prominent features of the session; on this last case there was to be sure great powers of argument exhibited, and if the subject had been one, worthy of the exertion, we should have been proud of the display; but really we cannot see what benefit can possibly arise, from such disquisitions, even allowing them to have established the right on the part of congress to say what shall constitute contempt of their body, and afterwards to punish the criminal; the country can reap no benefit from this privilege being established. It would operate about as forcibly as laws against usury and duelling: it might induce a little more caution in approaching a member, and probably establish higher prices; but the evil will be the same. Without trying to establish a doctrine, which, to say the least of it, is, in our country, somewhat equivocal, we think the best plan would have been, to have said nothing about it, but to have suffered it to remain in the old situation. If a member has received a bribe, expel him; if the bribe is refused let the person offering be held up to public contempt, by an exposure on the floor of congress. But with all this combination of ability, in our national legislature, the real interests of our country have been neglected or intentionally avoided. The point on which the prosperity of the United States, but more particularly of the western portion of it, depends, is the encouragement of manufactures; to this subject we should suppose, the whole care of our rulers, ought to be directed; but in place of this, however, we observe them always approaching it with fear and trembling, as if it involved something which would be destructive to their popularity—our member, Mr. Baldwin, in this respect, has done his duty; he has struggled hard to gain the attention of government to this matter; but the commercial and southern interests have been too powerful in their opposition; it is a plain case, that if manufactures be encouraged the means of encouragement must be derived from prohibitions of importations, which would tend in some measure to the curtailing of commerce: this is the ground of the objection from that portion of our Atlantic country whose pursuits are commercial; if commerce is by any means shackled, and the importation of British manufacture checked, then must the enormous profit of the southern planters, in cotton and tobacco cease. This, with other less important causes, is the motive for the objection, on the part of the agricultural interest of the south; but these are of very little importance, when weighed in the scale of national consideration. Our country embraces a population of from eight to ten millions, the articles fabricated in England, necessary for the consumption of this quantity of souls, is enormous; so much so, that notwithstanding the fine prices cotton, tobacco, &c, have borne for the last two or three years, the balance against us, amounts to between 17 and 20 millions of dollars a year; this sum is terrifying. We are told by the anti-manufacturers, "to open our wild lands, cultivate the soil, and raise grain for exportation; this, say they will pay the English manufacturer, for his fabrics"—this is idle; experience has proved to the entire satisfaction of the western farmer, that the raising of grain will not support its own expense; the universal cry is we must turn our attention to stock: but even allowing that the cultivation of grain, to be lucrative now, we ought not to expect this thing to last. As all our fine lands are to be cultivated we should be able to supply the deficiencies of all Europe. But are we to anticipate no rivals in this brilliant scheme of agriculture, let us only turn our eyes for a moment to Russia, and the neighbouring parts of Poland; let us take a glance of that rich country, from the sea of Azoph, until you come to the southern extremity of ancient Greece, all of which at no very distant period is probably doomed to fall into the hand of the Czar; these, particularly the two first, heretofore have been viewed as inconsiderable, as affording no export; the governments of them have been so wretchedly despotic, and the country so overrun with forests as to merit little attention: but since the days of the IId Catharine, but more particularly under the present reign of her grandson Alexander, these immense regions, hitherto the haunts of "feudal lords, and lawless banditti are beginning to smile beneath the fostering hand of cultivation; from these granaries Europe will always look for a supply near home. The rich soil and delicious climate of South America, will forestall us in the West India market. With these prospects it is perfectly absurd to reason on the possibility of our being able to find vent for our produce in the European market. But how are we to stand the balance now against us? After the United States bank stock is all paid to the English merchant, we see no alternative, but that of transferring our houses and lands; this we presume will not be quite so palatable. We have but one way of avoiding the dilemma—let the American people generally rise in favour of manufactures; their representatives in congress, are beyond doubt convinced of the necessity of the measure, and only wait for the *permission* of their constituents, to adopt the requisite preliminaries. Some of the steps to arrive at the desired point, might appear a little formidable at first, but we are perfectly satisfied, that our citizens would, in a very little time, have every reason to congratulate themselves, on the real and substantial independency of their situation.—During the war, we have passed thro' the initiatory process, so disheartening in all new establishments and institutions; we have even arrived to a height, to gain which in other countries has taken twenty times the same period: the idea of sliding back now is most dreadful; but this we must do if the people themselves do not display more interest in the thing, and absolutely instruct their representatives to go on and "fear nothing."

Summary of news by the last mail.

By a letter from Gen. W. M'Intosh, commanding the Creek warriors, it appears he had an engagement with a strong party of hostile Indians, on the 12th of April, and defeated them; killed 37, took 104 prisoners, men, women and children, and 700 head of cattle. He then marched to join Gen. Jackson, against the negroes. M'Intosh with his own hands killed three of the enemy.

It seems, by the report of the minister of finance that France is in a very embarrassed state; the expenditure of the current year, will exceed the revenue more than 44 millions of dollars. The most oppressive burthen is the cautionary army.

Accounts from Spain, make the situation of that country, equally deplorable; the merchants are forced to advance large sums. A demand was lately made on the merchants of Cadiz, for $120,000—a rebellion is predicted. The fleet they received from the Dutch, is laid up in dry dock, and must there rot—they neither have money nor seamen.

A bank has been established at Botany Bay, and a charter of incorporation granted by the Governor General.

The cotton crop, in the southern states, has been very much injured, and in some places destroyed; seed is so scarce, as to render a replanting almost impossible; the crops of coffee, in the islands promise badly.

By a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Savannah, it seems, that an application on the part of the Prince Regent to Parliament, for a divorce from the present princess of Wales, in order that he may espouse the present duchess of Parma, (the late empress of France) who is expected in England.

It is reported that Christophe, Emperor of Hayti, a rival of President Petion, is also dead.

Appointments by the Governor.

GEORGE BRYAN, Esq. Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM CLARK, Esq. of Meadville, Secretary of the Land Office.

☞ A column of interesting original and selected articles will be found in the last page.

OBITUARY.

DIED—on Saturday evening, the 16th inst. of a pulmonary complaint, Mr. ANTHONY ERNEST in the 28th year of his age.

In the death of this young gentleman, our city is deprived of one of its most worthy citizens, and society is robbed of a truly interesting member. The loss of few individuals, would be so sensibly felt, for he was the hope of an amiable family; his worldly race has been short, but it was marked with such correctness of conduct, and such devotion to useful pursuits, as to give the best assurance that his life had it been spared would have been most beneficial to society.

The Stockholders of the

"FARMERS & MECHANICS BANK OF PITTSBURGH," are requested by the directors, to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Monday, the 1st of June next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the board,

MORGAN NEVILLE, CASH'R.

May 15th, 1818.

Cash for WHEAT.

EIGHTY ONE CENTS, cash, per bushel for WHEAT, will be continued at the Pittsburgh STEAM-MILL, and EIGHTY SEVEN cents at *four months* credit, or a greater price on a longer credit.

May 19, 1818.——tf

☞ FORTY Cents, cash, for good seasoned flour BARRELS.

Allegheny County, ss.

In the Court of Common Pleas

of Allegheny County, in the City of (L. S.) Pittsburgh, on the 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1818, on the petition of Thomas Boyd, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, the Court order, that he be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the 4th Monday of June next, that his petition and his creditors may then be heard, that his creditors in Allegheny county have at least fifteen days previous personal notice thereof, and that his creditors residing out of Allegheny county have fifteen days previous notice, by publication in one of the newspapers in Pittsburgh, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged by the court.

Attest. E. PENTLAND, *Proth'y.*

Please to take notice, that the time and place above mentioned is appointed for the hearing of me and my creditors, when and where you may attend. *THOMAS BOYD.*

CITY HOTEL.

JOHN DAVIS.

HAVING taken that elegant and commodious stand, on the Bank of the Monongahela River, near the Steam Mill, which for convenience and salubrity is not surpassed in the city, solicits the patronage of the public.

☞ Travellers genteely accommodated, and a few Boarders will be well attended.

Pittsburgh, May 12, 1818.

ISAAC HARRIS,

HAS THIS DAY OPENED HIS SPRING AND SUMMER ASSORTMENT, *Which he selected during the last month, in the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, and which consist of*

GOODS,

PRINCIPALLY OF THIS SPRING'S IMPORTATION.

HE HAS A GENERAL VARIETY OF

Silk, Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Dry Goods;
Hardware, Brassware and Cutlery;
Queens', China, and Glass Ware;
Twenty Groce of Watch Chrystals;

GROCERIES.

Shoes, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

ALSO ON HAND A VARIETY OF

Domestic Stock;

2000 lb-assorted Shot;
Gun Powder in pound tin-cannisters, &c,
Leiper's Philadelphia, Scotch and Reppee Snuff;
Sprigs, assorted from ½ to 2 inches;
Spring-caught Shad and Herring—&c. &c.

COMPRISING a complete assortment, which he hopes upon examination, (and he invites his customers and the public to call and examine his goods, and their prices) will be found of good quality, at fair market, and, in many instances, very low prices.

☞ Not wishing to make a business of crediting, and, for public accommodation, to extend every facility of payment, he will continue to receive in payment, on as fair terms as he can consistently afford, small and torn notes on foreign banks, and unchartered notes.

ISAAC HARRIS,
S. W. corner of the Diamond.
Pittsburgh, May 19, 1818.——6t

William & John Hill,

At their Wholesale Warehouse, in Market, near Front street,

HAVE just received in addition to their stock on hand the following

FRESH GOODS.

Imported to their order, direct from England.

Sup. dark undressed Prints,
Ditto, ditto, dressed Ditto,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambrics,
7-8 4-4 Shirtings,
Bombazetts of every colour,
3-4 & 4-4 Madrass Hhkfs.
Best blue and black cloth sewings,
Best silk twist assorted, colours
100 doz. Ivory Combs,

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1818,——1awtf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for a longer period than SIX MONTHS are hereby notified that if their respective accounts are not paid before the 1st of June, suits will be commenced for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM HILL.

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1818,——3t

Fresh Spring Goods.

FRANCIS M'BEAN,

INFORMS his customers and the public in general, that he has removed his store from the corner of Second and Ferry streets, to the store lately occupied by Messrs. Doran, M'Cabe & Co. corner of Fourth and Market streets; where he is now opening

A very large and general assortment of

GOODS,

OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION;

BROAD CLOTHS;

Blue, Black, Brown, mixed, drab, and superfine

CASSIMERES:

Blue, black, brown, drab and mixed Coburgh; velveteens and cords; Marseilles vesting; mock ditto, silk and striped ditto, swansdown ditto; domestic plaids, stripes, shirtings, and chambrays; platillas and brown holland; 4-4 and 6-4 ginghams, silk, striped ditto; dress and undress calicoes; rich furniture ditto; bombazetts, all colors and qualities; British and India mull muslins; jaconet and cambric ditto; lenos, plain, figured, ribbed, veined, seeded and spotted; patent net muslins; 4-4 and 6-4 cotton checks; linnen ditto; blue and yellow nankeens; Irish linnens; cravats, barred, seeded and striped; ladies' silk, cotton and worsted hose; men's half do.; black and colored silk handkerchiefs; French and Canton crapes; Damask, Levantine, fancy and imitation shawls; plain and figured ribbons; dress silks; linnen cambrics; silk and kid gloves; chenille cords; hat bands and beads, galloons; ladies purses, with and without clasps.

A large assortment of

Silk, Satin, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,

Ladies' Kid and Morrocco shoes,
Mens' coarse and fine do.

HARDWARE.

Waldron's grass and cradle SCYTHES and *SICKLES:*

Table knives and forks; one and two bladed pocket knives; buchers' knives and steels; razors, sheep shears, scissors, two foot rules, gun flints, fish hooks, lead pencils, spectacles and cases, button rings, hooks and eyes, pearl moulds, coat and vest buttons, iron tea spoons, table do. polished steel snuffers, cork screws, brass locks, butt hinges, handsaws, German and cast steel, steelyards, curry combs, German scythe stones, Crumb creek ditto, blister steel, Millington do. with many articles too tedious to mention.

A large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon,

Country & imported Sugar.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1818.——3t

N. B. F. M'BEAN, wishes to inform is country customers, that he has opened a STORE in Frankford, Beaver county, Hanover township, 26 miles from Pittsburgh, on the road between Georgetown and the Cross Roads; where he intends to keep a complete assortment of the above articles.

CONCERT
Of Simple Music.

MADAME KNITEL, in consequence of the flattering solicitations of some of the citizens of Pittsburgh, intends to give her last CONCERT, on TUESDAY EVENING the 19th, at the large Room, over Doctor O'Brien's, in Wood-street.—She has made the arrangement, to exclude all Music but such as is most popular and generally understood.

PART I.

"Away with Melancholy"	*Mad. Knitel.*
March in "Lodoiska"	*Mad. K. & Amateur.*
Solo, from Bochart	*Mad. Knitel.*
Song "Star-spangled Banner"	*Mr. Baker.*
Favourite Walz	*Mr. & Mad. Knitel.*
Variations, Violin	*Amateur.*
"Ranz des Vaches"	*Mad. Knitel.*

PART II.

Tyrolean air with variations	*Mad. Knitel.*
A favorite air from Mozart	*By Miss Rouse.*
Variations. (Mozart)	*Mad. Knitel.*
Favourite song	*Mr. Baker.*
"Vetter Michel" with variations	*Mad. Knitel.*
Finale	*Bond.*

Performance to commence at half past seven o'clock precisely.

Tickets at one dollar each to be had, at the stores of Mr. Volz and Mr. Beyer, Wood street, Mr. Richardson Fourth street, and at the door.

Pittsburgh, May 19th 1818.

Wanted.

FOUR apprentices to the Plane Making business. Boys from 14 to 15 years of age and from the country would be preferred. Enquire of.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
opposite the Gazette office.
May 19, 1818.——1awtf

New Plane Manufactory.
SWETMAN, HUGHES & CO.

Second between Market and Wood sts.

BEG leave to inform MERCHANTS MECHANICS and others, that they have made extensive arrangements, by which they will be enabled to prosecute the above business to advantage; and having wrought in the first manufactories of the union, and within the last year or two executed all the work for Mr. Wm. Scott of this city, they will be able to execute any orders they may be favored with on more moderate terms and equal if not superior to to any establishment of the kind in the Western country.

Liberal discounts made for prompt payment or acceptances in the city.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1818.——

I will Dispose of
AT PUBLIC SALE.

AT D. S. SCULLY'S Auction room, on Thursday, June 4th, unless previously sold at private sale, (on account of the concerned) one *Anderson's Patent Still*, with Henry Witmer's improvements, containing 110 gallons, with globe, chains, &c. &c. complete.

LEWIS PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1818.——3t

Monongahela Bridge.

THE Stockholders in the company for erecting a Bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, are notified that a meeting will be held at the house of Mrs Morrow in Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of June next at 3 o'clock P. M. for electing a President, twelve Managers, a Treasurer and clerk, for the year ensuing, at which place and time, a statement of the company's business will be submitted.

By order of the Managers.

JOHN, THAW Treasurer.

May 19, 1818.——1J

For Sale.

A VALUABLE property, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, near the junction of Liberty and Market streets, containing 45 feet front on Liberty street, and running 120 feet back, on said lot is erected a large and convenient Smith Shop—also, two very handsome situate Lots in the town of Allegheny. For terms apply to *David M'Cunnegle*, who is fully authorised to sell the above described property.

I will Rent the house in which I at present reside, situate in the public square, north of the court-house.

All persons having unsettled accounts against me, will please present the same for settlement, and those indebted will do well to come forward and make settlement and save costs.

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.

Pittsburgh, May 8, 1818——3

L'DOANE,

Wholesale and retail Warehouse on the bank near Wood street,

KEEPS constantly on hand at reasonable prices A large assortment of

Ironmongery, Hardware, Cutlery,
Grocery and Liquors.

Among which are,

Mouse-hole Anvils,
Smiths black and bright Vices,
Saws of every description,
All kinds of steel, &c. &.

Merchandize received and forwarded, bought and sold on reasonable commission.

May, 19, 1818.——1awtf

Grand State Lottery.

MANAGER'S PRIZE LIST.

TWENTY FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Nos. 1536,*	the capital prize of -	$50,000
14441,*	- - - - - -	1000
6324,* 3712,	- - - - -	100
9475,* 2424,	- - - - -	110

*SOLD AT ALLEN'S LUCKY OFFICE.

The capital prize was sold to a company of ten gentlemen in Philadelphia—one of the ten was the fortunate holder of the $20,000 prize in the Third Class of the State Lottery. S. & M. Allen had the pleasure of paying the cash for this great prize in less than one hour after it was drawn.

The Great Surgical Lottery,

NOW DRAWING.

CAPITALS.

100,903 Dollars.
50,000 Dollars.
20,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.

Tickets $110—For these great prizes call at

ALLENS'

TRULY LUCKY OFFICE.

Original.

CANZONETT.

Fare-thee-well; when I am gone,
Wilt thou not, love, still think of me,
Dwell on those fair hours now flown,
Blest hours wing'd with ecstacy,
When Friendship smil'd,
And Hope beguil'd,
The bodings of futurity.

Oh, fare-thee-well! this ling'ring heart,
In vain would break its magic spell,
And from this blest Elysium part,
Where all its hope of pleasures dwell;
Yet ah, forbear
To wound my ear,
For *death sounds* in that word "farewell!"

From the "Olio" of a desultory Reader.

In turning over a volume of Bomare's Dictionaire d'Histoire naturelle, I found the following passage.

"The Chinese are so fond of sage, that "they are astonished Europeans should "come to their country to purchase tea, "while they have at home, a plant so ex- "cellent and preferrable. For this rea- "son, the Dutch, industriously buy up "at a high price, nearly the whole of the "sage, that grows on the coast of Pro- "vence, and carry it to China, where "they sell it to the Chinese and Japanese, "at a very dear rate. It is said, that in "exchange for one chest of sage, they ob- "tain from them two and often three "chests of green tea."

Is this correct? do the Chinese still retain their predilection for sage? is it even exported in these days?

—

Addison in his remarks on Italy, says "I cannot leave Juvenal without taking "notice that his

"Charged with light summer rings his fingers sweat,
"Unable to support a gem of weight."

"Was not anciently so great a Hyperbole as now, for I have seen old Roman rings, so very thick about, and with such large stones in them, that it is no wonder a fop should reckon them a little cumbersome, in the summer season of so hot a climate."

This fact of the large rings, and heavy setting, may tend to reconcile to probability, the otherwise almost incredible account of the quantity by measurement, of this ornament which was taken by Hannibal, at the battle of Cannæ, and sent to Carthage. In this engagement 50,00 Romans were slain, and three bushels of rings taken from dead knights.

—

The Spaniards were so fond of the game of chess, that unfinished games were frequently referred to in wills, with an injunction on the heir, to finish the game.

—

Dean Swift had a great aversion to angling; being asked by a little girl, what a fishing rod was, he replied, "It means, "my dear, a long stick, with a worm at "one end, and a fool at the other."

—

Owing to the countenance and aid given by the Flemings to Perkin Warbick, Henry 7th prohibited all intercourse between the English & them, & recalled all the English merchants from Antwerp. After the great treaty made between them, a few years after called *Intercursus magnus*, the English were received on their return, publicly in procession, with every demonstration of joy. How similar was their late reception, by the people of Holland after the removal of Napoleon!

—

Earl Rivers, brother to lady Elizabeth Grey, afterwards the queen of Edward 4th, was the first who introduced the art of printing into England; this most accomplished young Nobleman, was appointed guardian to the young king, son of Edward 4, and was destroyed among the other victims by Richard 3d. He introduced Caxton to the king.

Foreign Articles.

LONDON, March 26

By our private correspondence from Paris, it appears that the villain who would have murdered the Duke of Wellington, was betrayed to the police by a woman of the town, with whom he had cohabited. A subscription was collected at Brussels for the purpose of remunerating the assassin.

The French journals of Saturday came to hand last night, and present us with the report and details, though in an imperfect form of the budget which had been delivered on the preceding day. The general expenditure of 1818 is estimated by the minister at about 41,380,000l. sterling. A loan is proposed equivalent in its amount to 16,000,000 of *rentes*,

The recal of some of the French exiles is said to be decided upon: and amongst others, Marshal Soult will not merely be restored to France, but reinvested with his Marshal's baton.

It is confirmed that the town of Vostissa, near Athens, was lately inundated by a sudden rising of the sea during a violent earthquake, and that above 5000 of the inhabitants perished in the waves.

Army of Occupation.—A letter from Valenciennes, dated March 13, says "It is at length decided that the Army of Occupation will soon quit France: The Danish, Hanoverian, and Saxon Contingents, which form part of the right wing, will commence their march to return home in May. The Russian and English corps will remain till September. At that time, the English troops will go to Calais to embark, and the Russians to Dunkirk. All the Russian horses are to be ceded to France. Such are the reports at Cambray, from a respectable source.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following very valuable Tracts of Land, situated in Beaver county, North-Sewickly township, state of Pennsylvania, in Leets' district of depreciation lands: viz.

No. 190—216 acres or thereabouts, with allowance—On which tract is erected a good frame dwelling house, a barn, and other out houses, with about 30 acres cleared, and an excellent spring before the house.

No. 178—130 acres—To this tract belongs one third part of a Saw-Mill and has about 18 acres cleared.

No. 175—208½ acres and allowance, on which is cleared about 16 acres. These three tracts lay contigious to each other, and have between 3 and 400 acres of first rate bottom land, and particularly calculated for grazing farms, and large dairies—it is well watered by Connequenessing and Brush creeks, besides small brooks and springs—with a good Mill seat on Brush creek—lying in a very thriving settlement, from 3½ to 6 miles from two iron works, and surrounded by 4 merchants mills, at the distance of 1½ to 6 miles; it is about 5 miles and a half from Harmony, 9 miles from Beaver town, and 25 from Pittsburgh.—For further information, apply to Stephen Runyon, esq. near the premises or to Dr. James Agnew, in Pittsburgh, as that gentleman is perfectly acquainted with the above property, or to the subscriber.

ALSO

1150 acres of first rate upland, on Toby's or Stump creek, Armstrong county, from 2½ to 6 miles from the Allegheny river: viz.

No. 450—containing 333 acres, with a good improvement on it.

No 891—400 acres, with two good improvements on it, with about 60 acres cleared.

No. 404—containing 409 acres, with two improvements on it, and a Tan-yard, lying on the waters of Cherry run. These lots are of superiour quality, and have the advantage of water conveyance, and would be valuable to proprietors residing on them.

ALSO

That beautiful situated FARM, called

Hamilton Hall,

10 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing 205 acres of land—of which there is about 140 acres of first rate river and creek bottom, with an excellent stream of water. On which is erected a new Saw-Mill: it is deemed unnecessary to say any thing in praise of this property as it is well known to be one of the handsomest Farms in Allegheny county; and as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will take a minute survey of this property, in every respect worthy the attention of monied men. No objection would be made to take in part pay, good property in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at a reasonable valuation. For further information apply to the proprietor at Hamilton Hall Mifflin township Allegheny county, nearly opposite the mouth of Turtle creek.

CHARLES F. Von BONNHORST.

April 10, 1818.——tf

To Tanners, Distillers, & Farmers.

THE subscriber assignee of JARED OLD'S PATENT IRON MILL for Grinding Bark, Corn and Cobb, &c. for the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, informs the public that they are made and kept for sale by Mr. George Sutton who is sole agent in Pittsburgh to sell Mills in those states, their utility in grinding bark is well known and established to be the best in use. To Distillers they answer a valuable purpose to shell corn and grind the cobb, and by distilling the cobb it is found to make a saving of about one fifth of this method.—To Farmers, to grind feed for cattle, the mill will crack nearly all the corn and grind the cobb quite fine—There are now a considerable number of those mills in use for that purpose, and are highly approved of—Distillers and Farmers in the above states are solicited to make trial of them.—I will warrant them to answer the purpose as dercribed.

Orders for mills will be attended to by Mr. George Sutton, where they can only be had in Pittsburgh, and will be by him forwarded.

For the information of the public I give this

NOTICE.

That all mills, sold in the above states by agents of Luther Gale, is an infringement on my right, nor has there any of Gales's mills been sold or used in the western country for grinding bark to my knowledge. Jared Olds' improvement consists of an Iron hopper cast solid on the cylinder or tube and cogs or sharp pointed teeth placed in rows on the inside of the mill. I therefore forbid all persons from making, using or selling mills of the above description in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, without authority from myself or Calvin Bates and our agents, as all persons found violating said patent, may rest assured that sooner or later they will pay us for our right, if there is law and justice to recover it

DYER PEARL.

May 1, 1818.——lawtfcG.S.

To Rent,

FOR a term of years not exceeding 16, at the rate of TWO Dollars per foot, the property formerly occupied as a Tan-yard by the late Thomas Wallace—it is subdivided into building lots to suit every person wishing to lease—ALSO at the rate of ONE Dollar and Fifty cents per foot, for the above term, the unoccupied part of the square adjoining the Rolling and Slitting Mill, on Penn street.—Apply to

IRWIN WALLACE, or
WM. ROBINSON, junr.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1818.——tf

ST. LOUIS,

Storage & Commission Business.

ALEXANDER NEAVE,

(From Cincinnati.)

HAVING commenced the above business in St. Louis, is now ready to receive for sale, or storage, all kinds of merchandize or produce, and as he will devote his whole attention to that branch of business, hopes, by regularity, punctuality and attention, to give satisfaction to those who may commit their property to his charge.—He will collect notes, bills and debts, and act as agent in commercial transactions generally.

St. Louis, Feb. 10, 1818.——lawtf

Copper & Tin Warehouse

WILLIAM KEPNER,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS, PITTSBURGH,

Has now on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of

STILLS,

Tin Ware,

FULLERS KETTLES, HATTERS DITTO, | WASH KETTLES, BRASS DITTO.

JAPANNED WARE.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash, or approved paper.

☞Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1817.——Ttf

Six Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscribers living in Pittsburgh, on the 27th inst. an apprentice to the Blacksmith business, named DAVID EVANS, he is five feet five or six inches high, left handed and a great villain—he has a piece off his right ear. The above reward but no charges will be paid if brought home—All persons are forwarned not to harbor said apprentice.

LONG & ELLIOT.

May 5, 1818.——3

Commission Warehouse.

Pugh & Doyle,

OFFER their services to the public as COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Their Warehouse is at the mouth of Bear Grass—where all kinds of merchandize, manufactures and produce will be received for storage and sale on commission, for forwarding by the river or to country merchants. Bills and debts collected and punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally all commission business transacted.

REFERENCES.

J. Adams, Knox & Nixon, Lapayre, Farrouth & Co. George Patterson, Allen & Grant—*Philadelphia.*
William Noble, David Holloway, David Pugh & Son, *Cincinnati.*
John Sheets, esq.—*Madison.*
Louisville, Feb. 11, 1818.

Wanted to Purchase,

500 BARRELS FLOUR,
500 do. WHISKEY.

FOR SALE,

52 barrels Lump Sugar and Coffee
40 bales Cotton.
200 kegs Kentucky Tobacco.

Enquire of

WM. ROBINSON, jr.

Pittsburgh, January 30, 1818.——2atf

Allen & Grant,

HAVE MADE A TEMPORARY

REMOVAL

TO THE WARE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED BY Messrs, FOSTER & DOANE,

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1818.——tf

Chair and Cabinet

WAREHOUSE

Fourth street, above Wood.—And Second street, near Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH.

Joseph Roseman

Fancy Chair-maker, Ornamentor, Gilder, &c.

AND

ROSEMAN & WRIGHT

Cabinet Makers.

All articles in their line will be furnished at a short notice, and of such workmanship as shall warrant a continuance of custom,

Draughts of new and Fashionable Furniture will be furnished to those wishing such articles.

Referrences to Messrs. Cromwell and Dobbin—Richard Bowen & Co.—Wm. Robinson, Jr.—C. Latshaw—Allen & Grant—Anshutz & Rahm & Co. Commission merchants, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

January 15, 1818.——1awtf

Theodore Mazurie,

HAVING made an assignment of all his property, real and personal, to the subscribers for the use of his creditors, all persons having demands against him are requested to present them to us for settlement; and all indebted to make payment, on or before the first day of June next; after which day the books, notes, &c. will be put into the hands of the proper officers for collection.

LEWIS BOLLMAN, A. BEELEN. } ASSIGNEES.

Pittsburgh, April 24, 1818.——1m1aw

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber offers for sale for the term of TEN years, the Yellow HOUSE and Ground attached, opposite Alderman Steward's—being 25 feet front and 50 feet back; the house is commodious and convenient with one room up and one room down stairs and a back room attached, with a good kitchen, and a pump at the back door. The above property will be sold to the highest bidder on the 16th of May—sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms of payment &c. made known on the day of sale.

MARY STURGEON, Ex'rx

Pittsburgh, May 8, 1818——3

Foster & Doane,

HAVE

Removed

TO the new Brick Warehouse, in Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they

OFFER FOR SALE

Young Hyson Tea,
London Par. and Ten. Wine,
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger,
Raisins in boxes and kegs,
Nutmegs—Indigo,
LOAF, NEW-ORLEANS, INDIA WHITE. } SUGAR
Barrels of Taners Oil,
Segars, Tobacco, Copperas,
Hollow Glass Ware, assorted in boxes,
Sickles—Scythes—Castings,
ANVILS—VICES—ROLL'D IRON,

Window Glass,

—ALSO—

An invoice of Children's

COLOURED MOROCCO HATS.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1818.

FRESH GOODS.

T. & G. ALGEO,

At their old stand, in Market, between Second and Third streets,

NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

Have just received a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, for Cash or country produce—Likewise—a great variety of

New Music,

By the celebrated Phillips, and others,

ALSO, a choice sellection of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Clarionets, Spanish Guitars, Violins and Bows, Flutes and Flageoletts, Fifes, Bassoons, Horsemen's Trumpets, Tamborines, and Clarionet mouth pieces, together with music Paper, Piano Wire, Guitar Strings, Bass Violin and Violin Strings of the best quality.—ALSO,

A general assortment of genuine

GARDEN SEEDS.

TAKE NOTICE—As numerous accounts have remained open for a number of years on the books of the subscribers—Those who are indebted for a longer term than four months, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.

Pittsburgh, May 8, 1818.——1eow8t

FOR SALE BY Armstrong & Ewing.

At their Wholesale Grocery Store.

Wood street, between First and Second.

Teas of the first quality & latest importations.
Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin
First & Second quality Green Coffee,
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate,
Spanish Indigo,
Madder, Copperas, Allum,
Rice & ground Ginger,
Pepper, Alspice,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon,
Box Raisins, best muscatell,

Keg best Brimstone,
Spanish Cigars,
Kentucky Tobacco,
Figs in Drums,
Best Sallad Oil,
Fresh Lemons,
Soft shell'd Almonds,
Mustard, Starch,
Sugar Candy, Rice, &c.
L. P. Madeira, do. Teneriffe, Sherry, & Port } Wines of first quality.
Cog. Brandy, 4th proof
Jamaica Spirits, do.
Holland Gin,
Whiskey.

With a general assortment of articles in the above line, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for cash or approved acceptances.

Orleans Sugar.

ORMSBY AND DOANE,

HAVE FOR SALE

100 *bbls. New Orleans Sugar.*

Pittsburgh, April 14, 1818.——tf

VALUABLE LANDS, FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for sale, the following valuable lots and tracts of land, belonging to the estate of the late *A. KIRKPATRICK*, deceased, viz.

An out Lot,

contigious to the town of M'Keesport, containing four and one half acres of land,

ALSO

several LOTS in the town of M'Keesport, on one of which is erected a convenient dwelling house,

ALSO

A Tract of Land,

in Versailles township, containing about 250 acres; situate within 3 miles of M'Keesport, and known by the name of HOPEWELL,

ALSO A VERY VALUABLE

Farm,

containing near 300 acres of land in St. Clair township, situate on the Red-stone road, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, on which is erected a large commodious house, a large Barn with sufficient stabling, a horse shed and all convenience for a tavern; a distillery with sufficient water, a tolerable orchard, sufficient timber for fencing and for other purposes, an excellent coal bank and quarry of lime-stone on the premises, with several valuable springs. Said Farm is well known by the name of Catt's place, and has long been occupied as a tavern stand.

ALSO

A Tract of Land,

of about 30 acres, situated on Chartiers creek, contigious to Baldwin's bridge—The land is somewhat hilly but of a very superiour quality, and is now in the possession of James Dodds, with a cabin on it.

ALSO

all the right, title, interest, and claim of the said A. Kirkpatrick, to the following described

LANDS,

to wit: in Pine township a tract of LAND settled and improved by Alexander M'Donald, containing about 400 acres—saving the right to said M'Donald of 100 acres,

ALSO

in said township, a tract of LAND settled by Jacob Grub, containing about 300 acres—saving his right therein, and

LIKEWISE

a tract of 75 acres, part of a tract and settled by W. Willoughby,

LIKEWISE

Five several adjoining surveys of Land in Deer township, in Cunningham's district of depreciation lands, numbered in the plan of the said district 116, 117, 118, 119, and 144, each containing about 220 acres—be the same more or less.

ALSO

A Tract of Land,

situate in Crawford county, on the west side of French creek, near Conneaught lake, containing 300 acres and allowance: bounded on the west by lands of Henry Richardson: being part of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant by Robert Paul and patented by William Willink and others.

ALSO

A Tract of Land,

in Mercer county, in the 8th district of donation lands, numbered 449, containing 200 acres and allowance.

The tracts and lots near M'Keesport will be shewn to any one wishing to purchase the same by Col. Loughead, and the farm on the Red-stone road by the tenant in possession. Every information as to the price and conditions of sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, will be given by the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

C. COWAN,
J. LEWIS,
C. SHALER.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1818.——1awtf

New-Orleans Cotton.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

ORMSBY AND DOANE.

FIVE BALES NEW-ORLEANS

COTTON.

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1818.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IN CINCINNATI,

A New Weekly Paper,

The growing wealth and increasing population of the city of Cincinnati, and the thriving state of its commercial interests, have led the subscribers into a belief that an additional Weekly Newspaper would be liberally patronized by her citizens. At the suggestion, therefore, of several of their friends, they have some time since procured the requisite materials for such an establishment, and now solicit the attention of the inhabitants of the place, and those of the surrounding country, to a

PROSPECTUS OF THE

INQUISITOR

AND

Cincinnati Advertiser:

Which it is proposed to publish as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained.

PREPARATORY to the issuing of a public journal, it has been usual with the editors to give an outline of their contemplated plan, and to make an avowal of such of their sentiments and opinions as should characterize their editorial labours.

At a former period, when party contention maintained an ascendency, it seemed a necessary condition that any person assuming the direction of a press, should attach himself to some political sect, and subscribe to its doctrines, whether they all had a foundation in truth or not. Happily, those days have passed away: party dissensions have nearly subsided: and the people have united together in supporting our invaluable republican institutions. Deriving a salutary influence from this spirit of conciliation, the editors are at once free to declare themselves AMERICANS in principle; and lovers of TRUTH—of LIBERTY—and of EQUAL RIGHTS. On these foundations they intend to erect the superstructure of the "Inquisitor."

A free press has been justly considered by all wise men, as the great bulwark of liberty: the sentiment cannot be too highly cherished in the breasts of freemen. Under a conviction, however, that this freedom should have certain bounds and limits, to render it salutary, the conductors of the *Inquisitor* shall ever be slow to enter into personal controversy, or to engage in violent or passionate discussions; because they consider that the welfare of the country will always be better consulted by a rational and deliberate examination of public affairs.

In a time of universal peace and tranquility, like the present, when little is passing abroad to arrest the attention, no subjects can be of more importance to the community than those which relate to our domestic concerns. A considerable portion of this paper, therefore, will be devoted to the dissemination of useful intelligence more immediately connected with the Agriculture—Manufactures—Commerce—& internal improvements of our country.

During the session of the national and state legislatures, it shall be their care to report, as far as practicable, the proceedings of these respective bodies; and they will also endeavour to preserve in their columns, such official documents as shall transpire from our general government, in her foreign relations. With regard to foreign news: when any occurrences of moment shall take place in Europe, it will frequently be in the power of the editors to gain authentic and early intelligence, through the medium of a direct correspondence with London. This advantage, with the aid of the most popular newspapers published in our large commercial cities, will ensure to the reader the utmost accuracy in this department.

Finally: it shall be a chief endeavour of the conductors of this paper to advance the cause of science—of the arts—of our native literature, and belleslettres; and to render their journal interesting and generally useful to the people of the West.

With this brief exposition of their scheme, the editors now submit their proposals to the public; resting on a hope that the undertaking will not be deemed unworthy of encouragement.

THOMAS PENNEY,
EDWARD B. COOKE

CONDITIONS.

The "Inquisitor" will be printed weekly, on a large super-royal sheet, and an entire new type, at *Three Dollars and Fifty Cents*, per annum—payable in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the same terms as by the other Cincinnati papers, viz. 12 lines or under, *one dollar* for three insertions, each continuance *twenty-five cents*. Longer advertisements in the same proportion. A liberal deduction from these prices will be made to merchants and others, who may wish to advertise by the year.

Cincinnati, (Ohio,) April, 1818.

☞ Subscriptions to the "INQUISITOR" will be received at the store of R. Patterson & Lambdin, Pittsburgh.

Public Notice.

AGREEABLY to an act of Assembly of this state, passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled, "An act authorising the incorporation of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road Company" the commissioners appointed for the county of Allegheny, will proceed to open books for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said company, at the following times and places: viz.

At John Walker's Ferry, in St. Clair township on Wednesday the 10th of June ensuing.

At the house of Robert Baldwin, in Robinson township, on Saturday the 13th of June.

At the house of William Lea, on Chartier's creek on Tuesday the 16th of June.

At the house of James Beatty, in Robinson township, on Wednesday the 17th of June.

At the house of John Taylor in Noblestown, on Friday the 19th of June; and

At the house of Alexander M'Farland, on Saturday the 20th of the same month.

At which times and places, two or more of the commissioners will attend to receive subscriptions from every person or persons offering to subscribe in said books, either in their own name or in the name or names of any other person or persons, who shall duly authorise the same, for any number of shares in the said stock; and the books will be kept open at least six hours on each of the days hereby appointed for receiving subscriptions as aforesaid.

Given under our hands this 8th day of May 1818.

WILLIAM BROWN,
SAMUEL E. MARKS,
ANDW. M'CURDY,
JAMES BEATTY
ALEX. M'FARLAND } Comm'rs.

May 8, 1818